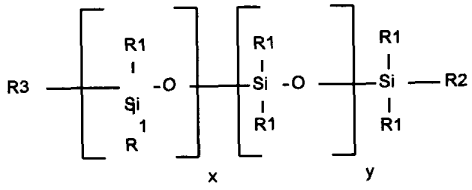
COPY OF ALL CLAIMS

9. A preparation comprising

– polymer obtainable by free-radical polymerization of a monomer mixture of

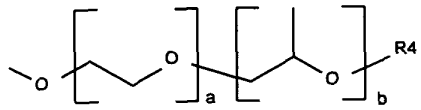
(a) ethylenically unsaturated monomers

(b) polyalkylene oxide–containing silicone derivatives of the formula



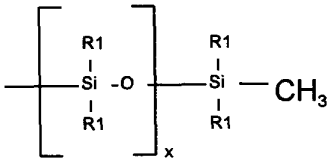
(I)

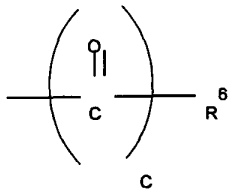
where:

R^2 = CH_3 or 

$R^3 = CH_3$ or R^2

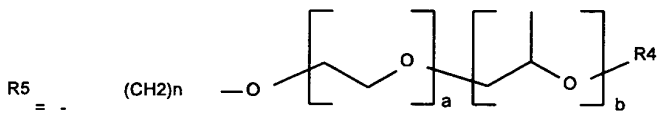
R^4 = H, CH_3,





R^6 is an organic radical having 1 to 40 carbon atoms which can contain amino, carboxylic acid or sulfonate groups, or, for the case c=O, is also the anion of an inorganic acid,

and where the radicals R^1 may be identical or different, and either originate from the group of aliphatic hydrocarbons having 1 to 20 carbon atoms, are cyclic aliphatic hydrocarbons having 3 to 20 carbon atoms, are of an aromatic nature or are identical to R^5, where:



with the proviso that at least one of the radicals R^1, R^2 or R^3 is a polyalkylene oxide-containing radical according to the above definition,

and n is an integer from 1 to 6,

x and y are integers such that the molecular weight of the polysiloxane block is between 300 and 30,000,

a, b may be integers between 0 and 50, with the proviso that the sum of a and b is greater than 0, and c is 0 or 1, and

– further polymer, chosen from the group formed from

polyvinylpyrrolidones;

polyvinylcaprolactams;

polyurethanes;

copolymers of acrylic acid, methyl methacrylate,

octylacrylamide,butylaminoethyl methacrylate and hydroxypropyl

methacrylate;

copolymers of tert–butyl acrylate, ethyl acrylate and methacrylic acid;

copolymers of ethyl acrylate and methacrylic acid;

copolymers of N–tert–butylacrylamide, ethyl acrylate and acrylic acid;

copolymers of vinyl acetate and crotonic acid and/or (vinyl) neodecanoate;

copolymers of vinyl acetate and/or vinyl propionate and

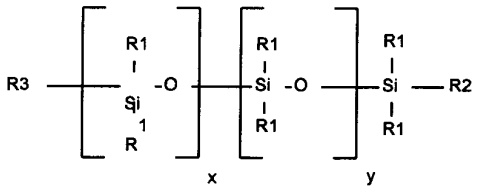
N–vinylpyrrolidone.

10. A preparation comprising

– polymer obtainable by free-radical polymerization of a monomer mixture of

(a) ethylenically unsaturated monomers

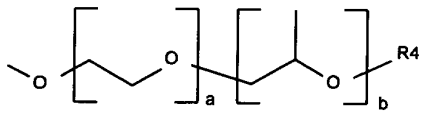
(b) polyalkylene oxide–containing silicone derivatives of formula



(I)

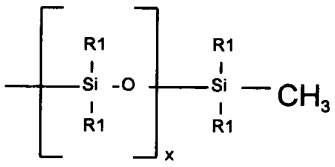
where:

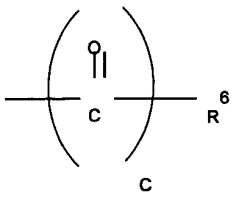
R^2 = CH_3 or



R^3 = CH_3 or R^2

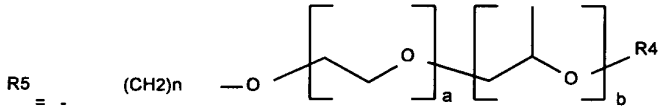
R^4 = H, CH_3,





R^6 is an organic radical having 1 to 40 carbon atoms which can contain amino, carboxylic acid or sulfonate groups, or, for the case c=O, is also the anion of an inorganic acid,

and where the radicals R^1 may be identical or different, and either originate from the group of aliphatic hydrocarbons having 1 to 20 carbon atoms, are cyclic aliphatic hydrocarbons having 3 to 20 carbon atoms, are of an aromatic nature or are identical to R^5, where:



with the proviso that at least one of the radicals R^1, R^2 or R^3 is a polyalkylene oxide-containing radical according to the above definition,

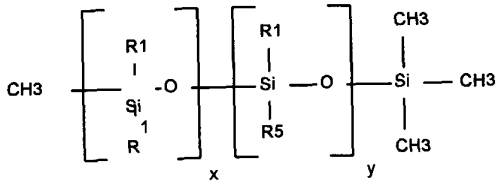
and n is an integer from 1 to 6,

x and y are integers such that the molecular weight of the polysiloxane block is between 300 and 30,000,

a, b may be integers between 0 and 50, with the proviso that the sum of a and b is greater than 0, and c is 0 or 1, and

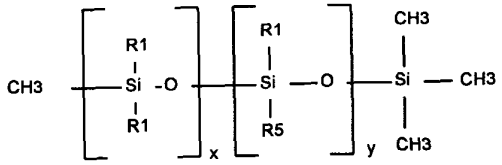
- UV light protection filters.

11. A preparation as claimed in claim 10, wherein formula I has the following meaning



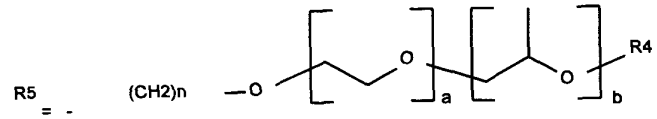
where R^1 and R^5 have the meanings given in claim 10.

12. A preparation as claimed in claim 11, wherein formula I has the following meaning



where

$R^1 = -CH_3$



$R^4 = -H$; $-COCH_3$, alkyl with C_1–C_4

n = 1 to 6, in particular 2 to 4

x and y are integers such that the molecular weight of the polysiloxane block is between 1000 and 5000,

a, b may be integers between 0 and 50, with the proviso that the sum of a and b is greater than 0.

13. A preparation as claimed in claim 9, wherein (a) is at least one (meth)acrylate.

14. A preparation as claimed in claim 9, wherein (a) is chosen from the group consisting of

(a1) tert–butyl acrylate

(a2) methacrylic acid.

15. A preparation as claimed in claim 9, wherein the addition polymer is obtainable from

(a) 50 to 99.9% by weight and

(b) 0.1 to 50% by weight

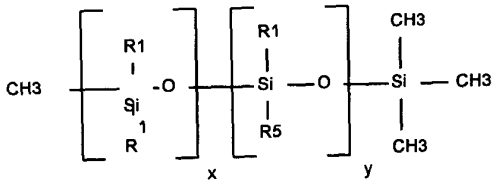
with the proviso that the fractions add up to 100%.

16. A preparation as claimed in claim 9, wherein the addition polymer is obtainable from

(a1) 49.5 to 99% by weight of a (meth)acrylate

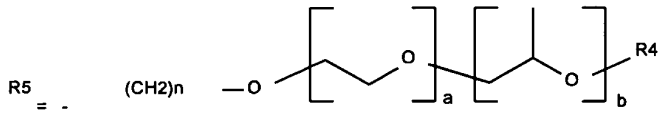
(a2) 0.5 to 40% by weight of another (meth)acrylate

(b) 0.5 to 20% by weight of a silicone derivative according to the following formula:



where

$R^1 = -CH_3$



R^4 = –H; $–COCH_3$, alkyl with C_1–C_4

n = 1 to 6, in particular 2 to 4

x and y are integers such that the molecular weight of the polysiloxane block is between 1000 and 5000,

a, b may be integers between 0 and 50, with the proviso that the sum of a and b is greater than 0,

with the proviso that the fractions add up to 100%.

17. The use of the preparations as claimed in claim 9 in pharmaceutical preparations.

18. The use of the preparations as claimed in claim 9 in cosmetic preparations.

19. The use as claimed in claim 18 in nail care compositions.

20. The use as claimed in claim 18 in preparations for decorative cosmetics.

21. The use as claimed in claim 20 in nail varnishes.

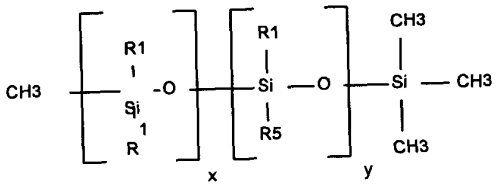
22. The use of the preparations as claimed in claim 9 as film formers.

23. A decorative cosmetic comprising a polymer obtainable by free-radical polymerization of a monomer mixture of

(a1) (meth)acrylate

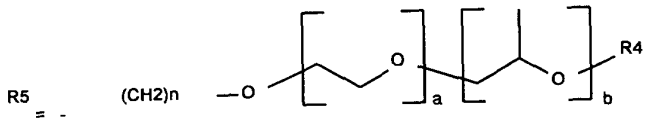
(a2) another (meth)acrylate

(b) silicone derivative according to the following formula



where

$R^1 = -CH_3$



$R^4 = -H; -COCH_3$, alkyl with C_1–C_4

n = 1 to 6, in particular 2 to 4

x and y are integers such that the molecular weight of the polysiloxane block is between 1000 and 5000,

a, b may be integers between 0 and 50, with the proviso that the sum of a and b is greater than 0.